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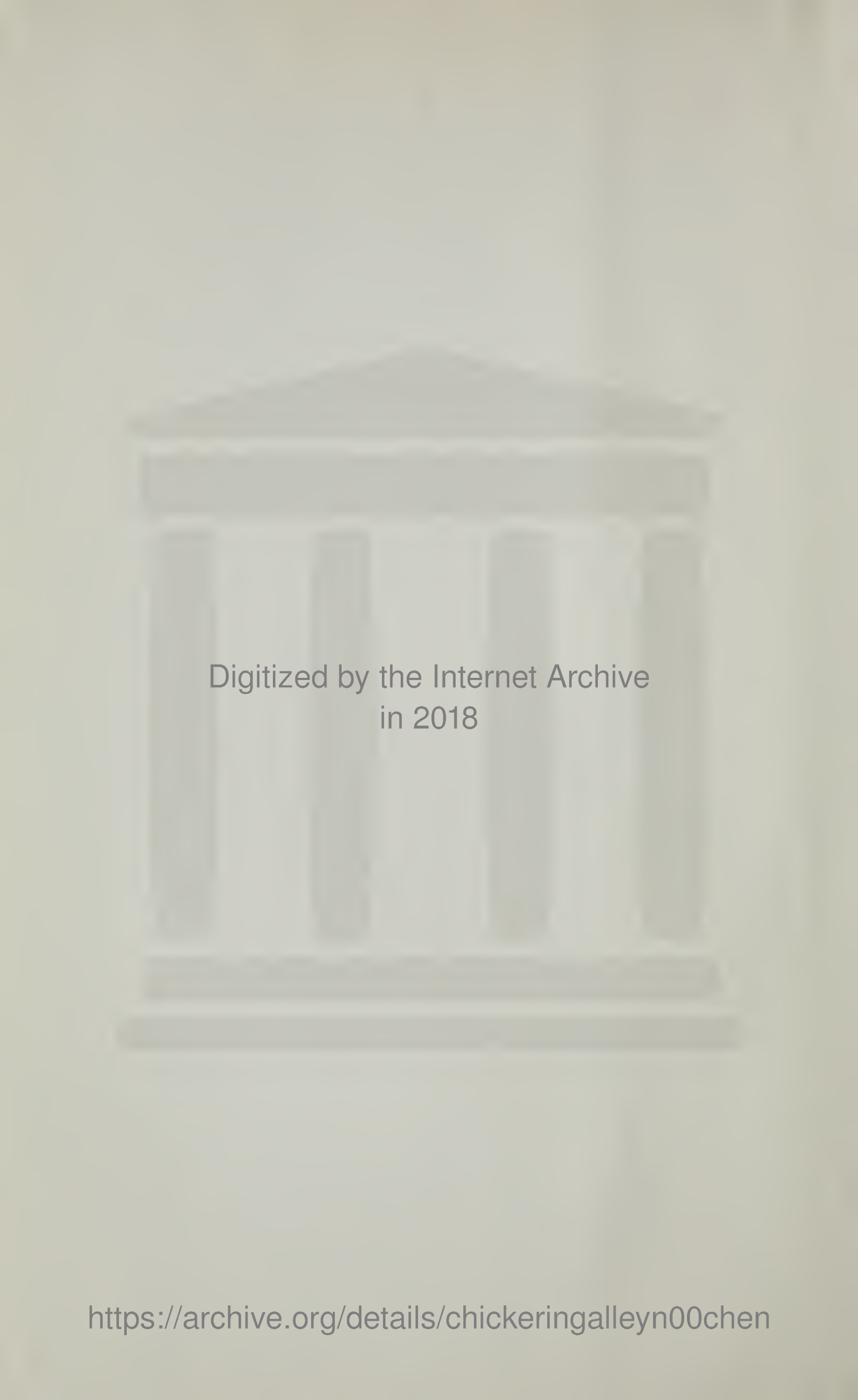
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HANNAH BALCH CHICKERING

THE CHICKERING-ALLEYNE FAMILY

A Paper read before the
Dedham Historical Society
by
Rev. William Franklin Cheney
on October 5th, 1927

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THE CHICKERING-ALLEYNE FAMILY OF DEDHAM

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IN our New England towns it often happens, as years go on, that some family which has been prominent, perhaps from the beginning, dies out. The lands which they owned so long, the houses which they built, still remain; but their family name is no longer in the tax list or in the roll of those who vote at town-meeting. You can probably call to mind several families of this kind. Mr. Stimson, in his story called "King Noanett" (the scene of which is laid in this vicinity), mentions by name, as well-known among the earliest settlers here, Edward Alleyne and Francis Chickering. He says they seemed to be at the head of affairs in Dedham, and took the lead in the persecution of a poor Quaker woman who had been whipped out of Boston, and whom the hero of the story rescues from like treatment here. He takes her hastily away, up the river, in his own boat. The family about which I desire to speak combines these two old Dedham names. Francis Chickering and Edward Alleyne are worthy of having their better qualities made more prominent. They were among the first to come here from England, Edward Alleyne in 1635 and Francis Chickering and his brother Henry a little later. The Chickerings came from the neighbourhood of Wrentham in Suffolk, just across the border of Norfolk, and near the North Sea. Several of our early settlers were baptized or married in the Wrentham Church, which still stands, its lofty tower overlooking a wide prospect of land and ocean. The rector of this church was John Phillips, who came with Francis Chickering to Dedham in 1638, but in 1641 went back and became one of the Assembly of Divines at Westminster.

HENRY CHICKERING, born in 1560, and his five sons held land in Ringsfield, Bramfield, Westleton, and Henstead, as well as Wrentham. Francis was the executor of his father's will in 1627. The Chickerings are constantly mentioned in the early records of Dedham. They were the first delegates from this town to the General Court in Boston, along with Edward Alleyne. Henry Chickering acted as first deacon of the church. The town records say: "The Church at Dedham was without a deacon for eleven years. This had been delayed on account of brother Chickering's

relation and affection to Mr. Phillips in England. In 1650, June 23d, Brother Henry Chickering and Nathan Aldis were called to that office and ordained the next Sabbath." Chickering remained deacon as long as he lived. He was always the devoted friend and helper of Rev. John Allin, the first minister, who had come from the same town. Henry Chickering's only son married the step-daughter of Mr. Allin, Elizabeth Hackburn, whose widowed mother had been the wife of Governor Thomas Dudley, and bore him a son when he was seventy years old. After the Governor's death, the widow took for her third husband Rev. Mr. Allin himself, November 8, 1653, and her son Joseph Dudley was brought up here in Dedham, and became the second Governor Dudley. Thus John Chickering's wife was the step-daughter both of Governor Dudley and Rev. Mr. Allin. They moved to Charlestown, where the records say: "John Chickering and his wife Elizabeth were received into the Church here in 1664."

Doctor Chickering was a useful and honoured physician in Charlestown for many years and there is a much-worn altar tomb to his memory in the oldest cemetery there, near the monument erected later to John Harvard. I suppose the main reason why John Chickering went to Charlestown was that his uncle Francis owned land and a house in Charlestown, perhaps before he came to Dedham, and Dr. John acquired this property of his uncle's, which lay in the part of Charlestown near to Cambridge and had on it a wharf on the river opposite Boston. Francis Chickering was an Ensign in the English army and became in 1642 one of the earliest members of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company. His wife was a sister of Rev. John Fiske, minister at Wenham. Both the Chickerings were much interested in the founding of the first school in Dedham in 1642. Francis was one of the first "feoffees," or trustees, and Henry left a legacy for it. Francis died suddenly in 1658 when he had been here twenty-one years. He left no will, but the inventory of his estate, which fills ten pages in the large folio record book in the Suffolk Registry of Probate, Boston, shows that he was a very prosperous man. He had a house and land in Dedham, near the river, and, besides his property in Charlestown, he still owned an English estate at Henstead. He had no son who lived to grow up, but he left five daughters who married and have many descendants. Henry Chickering, who had no son except Dr. John, also has many descendants in the female

line now living. He remained a resident of Dedham for thirty-four years, dying in 1671. His will, which can be seen in Boston, is worth reading. He also left property in England.

The Chickerings were large landholders here. Rev. Dr. Lamson, an accurate historian, says: "Rev. John Allin owned more land in Dedham than any other man except Henry Chickering. The holdings of the Chickering family amounted to as much as a thousand acres." Part of this Chickering land lay in what is now called Dover. In his will Henry C. left a legacy to his nephew, whom he calls "my kinsman Nathaniel Chickering, now living with me," and this Nathaniel, the son of Simon, became the ancestor of all the Chickerings afterwards living in Dedham and Dover.

A good deal more might be said about the early Chickerings, but this is enough to show that the ancestors of the Jabez Chickering who married Dorothy Deborah Alleyne are worthy of esteem. He himself was the son of Rev. Jabez Chickering, the second minister of "the South parish," now called Norwood. This Jabez was born in Dover, November 4, 1753. His parents were Joseph Chickering and Rebecca Newell. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1774 and became assistant to Rev. Thomas Balch, the first minister of Norwood. Not long afterwards he married Hannah Balch, the daughter of Rev. Thomas, whom he succeeded in the parish, living there as minister for thirty years, until his death in 1812.

It will be well to say something now about the Alleyne family, and about the pioneer, Edward Alleyne, although he was not a direct ancestor of the Chickering-Alleyne family. He has been considered the most prominent among the men who came here in 1635. His name stands at the head of the list of signatures in the Dedham covenant. In April, 1638, he prepared a book of records of the Town's grants. He was sent with the Chickerings as one of the first delegates to the General Court in 1642, and died in Boston while the Court was in session. You see he lived here only seven years. He was a university man, but there is no record here, as far as I know, of his family or of his life in England. He died so suddenly that his will was "nuncupative," *i.e.,* oral, not written. He probably was the Edward Alleyne, Jr., who is mentioned in 1626 in the will of Edward Alleyne, the actor, who was the founder of Dulwich College in south London.

This Edward Alleyne was a friend of Ben Jonson and William

Shakespeare. He married a daughter of John Donne, the poet and dean of St. Paul's. His statue still stands in front of Dulwich College to which he gave the most of his large estate. In his will he calls himself "Edward Alleyne, senior," and he leaves a legacy to "Edward Alleyne, Jr., of Newport, his kinsman" (the son of his brother John). If it was he who came to Dedham in 1635, then he belongs to the same family as the later Alleynes, the ancestors of Deborah Dorothy Forster Alleyne. Her father, Abel Alleyne, lived in Dedham at the time of her marriage, but his parents came from the island of Barbados in the West Indies. The connection of the Woodbridge-Dudley-Alleyne family with the island of Barbados is interesting. The Alleynes had lived there ever since the settlement of that island by the English. Reynold Alleyne was councillor in the government in 1630. He built "Mt. Alleyne." Other Alleyne estates are: "Porters," "Alleyne Dale" and "Four Hills," etc.

John Woodbridge, son of the rector of Stanton, Wiltshire, was expelled from Oxford as a Puritan and came to Boston in 1634. He married Mercy Dudley, the daughter of the governor. His brother Benjamin entered Harvard College and his name stands first in the list of the graduates. John became first minister of Andover. His portrait is in the Boston Athenæum. He and his wife went to England when the Puritans came into power, "he being remarkably blessed in his private affairs, which made up the place of salary," but returned at the Restoration, and lived here together for fifty years. Their grandson, the Hon. Dudley Woodbridge (H. U. 1696), was the Head of "the Royal Assiento Company of England and Barbados." He had an estate in England called "Assiento." There is an imposing portrait of him by Kneller. He married an Alleyne and his eldest son, Rev. Dudley Woodbridge (H. U. 1724), held the Alleyne estate called "Porters" in Barbados. He is still associated with "Porters" on account of a swimming pool which he built in the house. A Latin inscription on the wall bears his name, and tells why it was built in 1735. John Gay Alleyne was made a baronet in 1769 and the titled Alleynes lived at "Porters" for several generations afterwards. It is a few miles from Bridgetown, the capital. St. James Church, on the seashore, nearby, has various memorials of the family. Col. Abel Alleyne married Mary, daughter of Dudley Woodbridge, and they came to live in Boston, where her brother Benjamin had been sent for his education.

He fought a famous duel on Boston Common with Henry Phillips, was thrust through with a rapier and died there before morning on July 3, 1728. Phillips fled to France and died *there* of grief and privation before the year ended. It was a double tragedy and made a great impression. Dr. Holmes, in his "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," has a quaint account of a visit to the tomb of Benjamin Woodbridge, under the Paddock Elms in the Granary Burying Ground (page 280). The inscription on his grave, which is still in its original position near the gate, can be read from the sidewalk.

When Col. Alleyne died, his wife, Mary Woodbridge Alleyne, in 1763, bought the old Quincy house in Braintree, and her son Thomas Alleyne and his wife Dorothy Harben Forster lived in it all through the Revolutionary War. They belonged to the Church of England, but espoused the part of the colonies in the war. Their names are frequently mentioned in the early records of the Episcopal Church in Quincy, which they largely helped with their influence and their means. Miss E. G. Quincy, the historian and genealogist, in a letter written in 1876, says: "The Alleynes lived in the house which was for more than 120 years the residence in succession of four Edward Quincys. Mr. Alleyne bought the house and the estate before the Revolution and his family were the friends and associates of Col. Josiah Quincy, my great-grandfather, before and during the Revolution." Now, it was just after the war that Abel Alleyne, the son of Thomas Alleyne and Dorothy Forster and grandson of Mary Woodbridge, married Anna, daughter of Col. Thomas Chase, and this young couple were still living in the Quincy house when their first child was born in 1788. She was named Dorothy for her Grandmother Alleyne and Deborah for the twin sister of Dorothy, Deborah Forster Gibbs, who lived in England. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Thomas Alleyne moved to Dedham and she took her granddaughter with her, and they were living together in a house in High Street when the marriage took place in 1806. Abel Alleyne afterwards had many children. He owned a paper mill on the Neponset River in Mattapan. He is mentioned in the records of the Church at Quincy and also frequently in the parish register of St. Paul's, Dedham, of which he was one of the officers; also frequently in the diary of William Ames. Several of his children were born here. He died here in 1808, two years after his daughter's marriage.

You see the immediate parentage of these two. Jabez Chickering was born in the old parsonage in South Dedham, where both his father and his grandfather lived. This house stood near the site of the present Congregational Church at Norwood. It was a handsome colonial building, with a high wing, and with gambrel roofs. A line of old elms stood in front of it, under the shade of which General Washington and his staff were entertained on the day they left Boston and marched southward. The old church, which stood at the corner of two roads, at some distance from the parsonage, was a large white building with a spire. When the new church was built it was placed on higher land near the old parsonage, which was then dismembered and moved to another place. It might well have been allowed to remain. Both the church and the house of Rev. Jabez Chickering had a real distinction of their own, and would have been valuable now.

Dorothy Deborah Alleyne was born in the ancient house in Quincy which is now called "the Dorothy Q House," where her great-grandmother and her family had lived since 1763. At the time of the marriage they were living *here* in a house which stood next beyond the Quincy house in High Street, but which was moved to Village Avenue when Mr. Laforme built the present French-roofed house. Mrs. Thomas Alleyne came to Dedham in her old age to be near her intimate friends, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dowse, who in 1804 had built the house which later became the property of Edmund Quincy, their nephew. It was here that Jabez Chickering found his wife. She was considered something of an heiress. Later she received a considerable dowry from her grandmother, but on her wedding day she became the possessor of the property of her great-aunt, Deborah Gibbs of Clifton, England, which had been left to become hers when she should be married. She was only seventeen years old and Jabez was twenty-three when the wedding took place. He had been graduated at Harvard in 1804; had taught school in the East Street school house for a year, receiving about $63 from the town; and had opened a law office in Court Street in a building which was afterwards the office of Hon. Horace Mann, whose statue stands in front of the State House in Boston. The young couple lived at first in the house which still stands at the corner of Church and Court Streets, opposite St. Paul's Church. It was here that their seven children were born, and named, in the order of their birth:

Lucy Elizabeth	born April 9, 1806.
Jabez	born Jan. 8, 1808.
Horatio	born Nov. 20, 1809.
Anna Alleyne	born Jan. 25, 1812.
Deborah Forster	born Nov. 10, 1813.
William	born Nov. 7, 1815.
Hannah Balch	born July 29, 1817.

They and their descendants form the Chickering-Alleyne family who are the subject of this paper.

Jabez Chickering and his wife, after their wedding, lived a very busy and happy life in Dedham for eighteen years. They were much identified with everything that went on. An old cousin of his used to say: "Jabez was an able lawyer, and if he had only attended strictly to this one occupation he might have accomplished much." But the young man was ambitious and he felt equal to doing many things. From his boyhood he had always lived in the sunlight of prosperity. He was attractive, popular, and restless. For a number of years, until 1820, he was cashier of the Dedham Bank. He bought and sold a good many lots of land here, — one lot alongside Mother Brook in East Dedham, where he held for some time the water power and had a mill. He owned a considerable tract of land in the Wigwam Pond district.

About 1817 he bought more land in the village and built a new house in Court Street, opposite the one in which he had been living. It is the house which is now the rectory of St. Paul's Church, and he moved his family there. He had a good deal to do with the publishing of the Dedham newspaper. He was very fond of music and played the viol in the church choir. He was an interested member of the First Parish Church at the time when so many changes were going on in religious matters. Brought up in strict orthodoxy, he became a Unitarian. It showed how devoted his wife was to all the interests of her husband that she gave up the Episcopal Church to which her family had always belonged and joined with him in his religious views and practices.

In 1812 he was invited to give an oration on the Fourth of July and afterwards was asked by the town to publish it. In the Boston Athenæum there is a bound volume of the twelve orations which were delivered on that day, in places in and near Boston, one of them by Hon. Daniel Webster. They are nearly all on the same subject, which was the war with England, then just beginning.

Many people did not approve of this war, and, on the other hand, some desired to form an alliance with France and fight it out. Mr. Ames in his diary says *he* considered Napoleon Bonaparte to be the friend of freedom. In this Mr. Chickering entirely disagreed, and said, in so many words, that he was opposed to all entangling foreign alliances. It is curious that in his celebrated diary Mr. Ames always seems to take the other side against his neighbour, whom he generally calls "Jab. Chick."

It was a time of heated utterances, both in religion and politics. Mr. Chickering took for the motto of his oration on that Independence Day in 1812, some words of George Washington: "Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake." I will quote a small portion of this speech in order that you may see what an up-to-date sound it has, and also what a fine and vigorous use he could make of the English language. It was unusual at that time to have Fourth of July speeches. There was no public celebration of that day in Dedham for eight years afterwards — not until 1820. You can now, if you will, think of this young orator at the age of thirty years, perhaps in a blue coat and brass buttons (he was fond of good clothes), standing before an audience of neighbours and friends. He evidently feels their presence, as he begins his peroration with the words "Social affections." His life had been full of such affections, and he had a warm heart.

ORATION

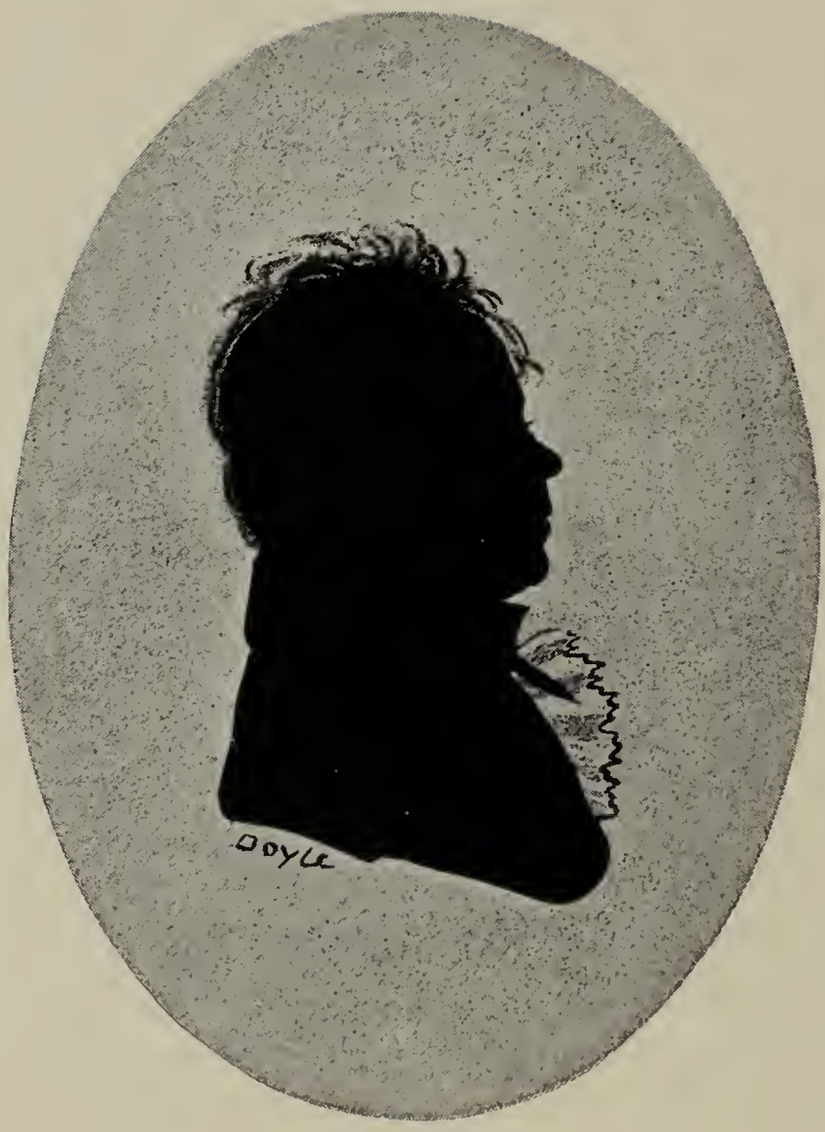
"Social Affections are no less conducive to the happiness of individuals than to the strength, harmony and prosperity of communities. They tend to alleviate those passions and prejudices which destroy the bands of society. Upon their influence depend the generous virtues which add equal lustre to the citizen, the statesman, and the Christian." (Here, perhaps, a polite bow to the ladies.) "The presence of those whom we respect and love raises in the convivial circle the heart-felt smile, in the assembly of our fellow-citizens excites sentiments of exalted patriotism, in the congregation of the pious it awakens sublime devotion. Thus the golden cord which unites men in affection becomes the means of uniting them to their country and their God.

"In the exercise of these affections we have assembled today to contemplate the great political events of our country and to impress

our minds with the principles and cultivate the virtues which form the only permanent foundation of civil liberty and national independence. Political virtues and vices are not altered by time nor changed by opinions. Unless we inherit the spirit, virtues and discernment of our ancestors we shall not long enjoy the fruits of their wisdom and valour. At the time of their emigration, England enjoyed more civil liberty than any other nation in the world. Our ancestors loved and admired the civil institutions of their native land and transplanted them into the soil of their adopted country.

"The wilds of America did not at that time allure the idle, the dissolute, the unprincipled. Our fathers were not restless and turbulent under just restraints, but every attempt to encroach on *their rights* met with a spirited and uniform opposition." (Then he speaks at some length of the war of the Revolution.) "The object of this war was the defence of known and established rights. They did not hesitate to draw the sword against their former brethren rather than submit to arbitrary and unjust demands."

(Then he comes to the questions which were arising in the new war just beginning.) "The endeavour to excite perpetual hatred and animosity towards any nation can originate only in corrupt hearts and darkened understanding. Principles of honour, religion, and national policy forbid it. Remember Carthage and be warned by her fate. The father of Hannibal, the Carthaginian general, took his son to the altar of his country and compelled him to swear perpetual hatred to the republic of Rome and from this hatred arose those wars which laid Carthage in ruins." (Then he speaks of Washington and how wisely he had dealt with European affairs as president, and goes on —) "The spirit, wisdom and firmness displayed by Washington in these transactions with foreign powers have so far preserved the United States from being involved in those desolating wars which have so long been the scourge of Europe. Their maxim was that to be prepared for war is the most effectual means of preserving peace. They observed a strict neutrality towards all nations. They did not submit to insults and aggressions from any. It is now twelve years since the principles of Washington have been abandoned. We have rushed into a desolating war." (Then he finally speaks of the proposed alliance with Napoleon and ends his oration with the following vigorous words) "The great object of the Corsican usurper is universal dominion. This is the purpose of his life, and forms a part of each bloody dream. But,



JABEZ CHICKERING

DOROTHY DEBORAH FORSTER CHICKERING

it is said, Bonaparte loves America. Yes! he loved Spain and Portugal and Prussia; and he loved his dear brother Alexander, of the north, and they all enjoy the fruits of his love. It is said, he is only contending for the freedom of the seas. How shall we escape the destruction that will follow such a delusion! Alliance with him is the path to the gulf of perdition. Nay, not the path, it is perdition itself."

Thus Jabez Chickering was honoured and approved in the community where he lived. But, before long, before many years had passed, there came a cloud over the clear sunshine. His mill in East Dedham, on which he had spent much money, proved to be a great loss. Unexpected reverses and financial difficulties ensued, and finally he was obliged to close up his affairs here. All his property was sold, even the house in which his family lived, and three pews which he owned in the newly restored church, and in 1824 he left Dedham hoping to begin life anew in the wilds of Michigan, where he only lived two years, dying of a broken heart in 1826.

Was the life of Jabez Chickering, then, a failure? Let us remember it is the part of Christians not to judge harshly those who seem to fail in this life! We cannot tell to what unknown successes those who seem to fail here may attain hereafter. This we can say of him: He left behind many happy, busy years here, and many friends who loved him; and best of all, he left behind a noble wife and seven intelligent and healthy children, who afterwards did their utmost to make good here in Dedham the misfortune of their father. They did not give up their love for the town of their birth. They, all of them, were born and lived and (except one) died and lie buried here. In their way each one of them (as I will try to show briefly) conferred benefits on the town where their ancestors had lived from its beginning. Mrs. Chickering gave up everything she possessed to the creditors of her husband (who were really her own relations) and then instead of depending in any way on her wealthy connections, of whom there were a number in Boston, or giving up any of her children, she showed her natural force and power of initiative by opening a boarding house in the city, in Hayward Place, then a fashionable quarter. This venture proved to be very successful. For years she laboured hard to bring up her young family by her own exertion and fit them for useful lives. She was not able to send any of her sons to college, but she had the reward

of her faithfulness. Before many years had passed her sons were well able to provide for her and she did not lose either her health, or her position, or the respect of her many friends. I suppose few mothers have been more loved and appreciated than she was.

Her eldest son, the third Jabez, set out in the course of time to visit Monroe, Michigan, where his father had died; and, to the great sorrow of his family, he was drowned by the upsetting of a stage-coach in the Ohio River near Cincinnati. The next son, Horatio, became the head of the family. He and his brother William were able in the course of time to establish a commission business in Boston for the sale of Western flour. They had an office and warehouse in State Street, near the Custom House, and their business prospered well as long as they lived. For a time William lived in St. Louis and kept up that end of the business until it was well established. They were honoured merchants in Boston more than thirty years, and their homes were in Dedham.

Munroe Chickering and his cousin Charles Lawrence Adams (both of the third generation of the family) were associated with them in the later years of the business in Boston. About the year 1840 Horatio built the house in East Street which is now the home of Wendell Endicott. He owned the land along that side of Walnut from East to Cedar Street where the water-tower now stands. He also owned a house in Boston, 54 Chestnut Street, where he lived in the winter.

I will now speak of each of the members of this family in the second generation separately.

Horatio Chickering

Horatio Chickering, when he returned to Dedham, became an active member of St. Paul's Parish here; for his mother, after the death of her husband, had resumed her connection with the Episcopal Church, and all her children, except William and Anna Alleyne, followed her. While in Boston they attended St. Paul's, Tremont Street. Horatio was married there to Lucy Lee Cushing, a daughter of Thomas Cushing. She was also an enthusiastic churchwoman. There is an interesting portrait by Stuart of Mrs. Thomas Cushing which is very much like her daughter. Their home in East Street was a hospitable place. Mrs. Chickering was a woman of influence and had a gracious and very attractive personality. They had no children of their own, but were devoted to

their nephews and nieces and to their unmarried sisters. When Horatio died in 1873 he left the East Street property to his three sisters, Lucy, Hannah and Deborah, the last named being a widow with three children, and this became their home, Mrs. Chickering living in the Chestnut Street house in Boston.

Lucy Elizabeth Chickering

Lucy Elizabeth Chickering was the oldest child of Jabez and Dorothy Chickering, and she outlived all her brothers and sisters, so that the Dedham home belonged to her for a number of years, and with her lived her niece, May Lee Adams. They were all interested in the founding of the Church of the Good Shepherd in Oakdale, which they themselves began with a Sunday School in 1873. The Church was built in 1876 and various members of the family took part in providing an endowment. The Church itself was the gift of Mrs. Horatio, in memory of her husband. When Lucy Elizabeth died in 1884 she left money for a rectory, which was built and occupied in 1885. It stands at the corner of Cedar and Walnut Streets on part of the original property. This part had been sold in 1873 to Charles C. Sanderson, who was at the head of a syndicate which started a new settlement in this part of the town and called it "Oak Dale." The house in East Street was sold after the death of Miss Chickering, and Miss Adams built a much smaller house near the rectory, where she lived for many years a very beautiful and useful life, being the last of the Chickering-Alleyne family to live in Dedham. One of her cousins, Mary B. Briggs, lived with her and took a great interest in her work for a considerable time.

Deborah Forster Adams

Deborah Forster Adams, the mother of Mary Lee Adams, was the third daughter of Jabez. She married William Joseph Adams, who was of the class of 1822 at Harvard. Mr. Adams was by profession a teacher. Towards the end of his life he was assistant librarian of the Boston Athenæum. During the Civil War the Adamses lived in the house in Highland Street which is the residence now of Miss Converse. They also had a long, low house, shaded by large trees, at the corner of Walnut and Myrtle Streets in East Dedham. They called it "Mill Cottage" and made it very attractive. They had three children. Besides Mary Lee, there was Charles Law-

rence Adams, who had a share in his uncle's business in Boston, but died suddenly of typhoid fever when he was a young man; and James Forster Alleyne Adams, who was always called "Alleyne" by his family. He was graduated at the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University in 1868. During the Civil War he was acting surgeon in the navy, stationed at Tampa Bay, Florida. Afterwards he studied in Europe at Dublin, Paris, and Vienna, and then settled at Pittsfield, Mass. He married Anna Elizabeth Nichols Bailey of Washington, and was well known in all the western part of the state as a medical man. He was the senior warden of St. Stephen's Church, Pittsfield, and was interested in religious and philanthropic works. He has left two descendants, Lilian Bailey Adams, who lives in the old Adams house in Pittsfield, and Rev. Charles Lawrence Adams, who was graduated at Harvard in 1900 and is the rector of the Episcopal Church in New Canaan, Conn. *He* married Adola, daughter of Gen. Adolphus Greeley of the U. S. Army, the Arctic explorer. They have had one son who died at the age of two years, Alleyne Greeley Adams.

Hannah Balch Chickering

Hannah Balch Chickering was the youngest daughter of the family, and named for her grandmother. She possessed great force of character and during her life accomplished a good deal of constructive work in charity. She lived for a time with her friends, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Aertsen, in Philadelphia, and gained there experience of work among the poor and prisoners. Afterwards it was through her initiative that the Home for Discharged Female Prisoners was founded here in Dedham. She was also one of the founders of the Sherborn Reformatory Prison for Women. When this prison was thoroughly established it did away with the need for the Dedham Home for Prisoners, and that has been changed into a house of rest for women and named for her.

William Chickering

William Chickering, the third son of the family, who shared the flour commission business in Boston, had his home at the upper village in Dedham. The house in which he and his wife lived and died is now the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Gray. He married Abigail Flint Munroe, of the Lexington family, and like his father had seven children, four sons and three daughters. He was a deacon

of the Unitarian Church and greatly interested in all its activities, especially in the Sunday School. The visiting clergy often stayed at his house. He had a genial disposition, and, like his father Jabez, took a great interest in the affairs of the town. His name was mentioned recently in the *Dedham Transcript* in connection with a hermit who lived in the woods near East Dedham. This hermit was an Englishman, a graduate of Oxford, who desired to remain unknown. When this man died William Chickering, who had been interested in him, at his own expense caused a memorial to be placed over his grave, — a large stone marked with one name, "Hermit," carved upon it. The stone stands on the spot where the hermit lived, at the top of the hill in the Brookdale Cemetery.

The eldest son of William was William, Jr., a first lieutenant in the Civil War, who was in many engagements. He died young, and his grave is decorated in the old cemetery every year. The eldest daughter, Harriette, did not marry, but found her vocation in a great devotion to her sister Gertrude and her brothers, Horatio and Edward Ware, all much younger than herself. The second daughter of William Chickering, Lucy Elizabeth, married, in 1880, the rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Rev. W. F. Cheney (H. U., 1873), who held this parish for forty-four years. Mrs. Cheney, like her aunt Hannah, had a gift for social work. In 1881 she, in connection with her cousin, Mary Lee Adams, founded one of the earliest branches of the Girls' Friendly Society, which for many years has had a large membership. She is also still remembered in East Dedham on account of a Blue Ribbon Society which she organized, and which was very useful, a good many Roman Catholic girls, by the consent of their parish priest, belonging to it. This society did not survive her early death, which came suddenly in 1887, in the midst of a very busy and unselfish life. Her funeral was attended by many Roman Catholics, who appreciated her work in East Dedham.

The only son of William Chickering who married was Munroe, named for his mother's family. He inherited the flour commission business in Boston and afterwards, for many years, he was connected with the Union Safety Deposit Vaults in State Street. He was the only child of William who had children, and they are the only members of the Chickering-Alleyne family who bear the Chickering name now. The one son is named Tileston for his mother's family, who was Florence, daughter of Edmund Pitt

Tileston of Dorchester. The firm of Tileston & Hollingsworth brought to great success the original paper mill at Mattapan, on the Neponset River, which was owned by Abel Alleyne, the English grandfather of the Chickerings. Tileston Chickering was graduated at Harvard in 1902. He married Eleanor Wilder Smith of Boston. They live in Pittsburgh, Pa., where he is a successful bridge-builder, a maker of "spider webs of steel," as a recent writer has called them. They have one adopted daughter, Eleanor. The two unmarried daughters of Munroe Chickering are Helen Tileston, a graduate of Radcliffe in 1904, and Rebekah Munroe of the class of 1897 at Bryn Mawr. The latter has been for many years a teacher in the Abbot Academy at Andover.

Anna Alleyne (Chickering) Sumner

All of the children of Jabez Chickering and Dorothy Deborah Alleyne have been mentioned now except Anna Alleyne. She is mentioned last because she is the only one of the family who has left children for a fifth generation. She married William Russell Sumner. They lived from 1854 until their death in the house at the end of River Place, which is now the residence of Charles Loring. Mr. Sumner was engaged in the sale of china and glassware in Boston, the same business which was afterwards, at the corner of Washington and School Streets, carried on by Richard Briggs, Mrs. Sumner's cousin. William R. Sumner and his wife were devout Unitarians. For years he had a large class of young men in the Sunday School. One of these men has recently told me that, when the Civil War began, there were thirty-one young men in this class of Mr. Sumner's, all of whom (including himself) enlisted. My informant is now one of the few surviving members of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The Chickering family were all very loyal during the war. When the women of Dedham met, at the start, to organize a women's aid society, they elected Mrs. Horatio Chickering as president of their society, Mrs. William J. Adams as secretary, and Mrs. Joseph W. Clark as treasurer. A noble work was accomplished by this organization.

The Sumners had four children. The eldest, William, Jr., died when a young man. His sister, Anna Russell, married Joseph E. Manning of Ipswich. They lived on Milton Hill, where they had two daughters, Margaret Heard, who now lives unmarried in

Boston, and Alice Lee Manning, who married Dr. Guy Goodwin Fernald of Concord, Massachusetts. The second daughter of William and Anna Alleyne Sumner was Martha Barrett, who married Dr. William P. Bolles, who received a medical degree from Harvard in 1871, and was for many years a well-known surgeon in Roxbury. They had one son who died when a youth, William Sumner Bolles. The other son of Anna Alleyne was Edward Alleyne Sumner, who became a First Lieutenant in the Civil War and was in active engagements. Afterwards he settled in Jackson, Michigan, where he acquired a large fortune in business. He was Lieutenant Colonel of the Michigan State Troops. His wife was Florence A. Bingham, who still survives, with her two children, Edward Alleyne Sumner, Jr., and Anna Chickering Sumner. They have both lived abroad for many years. Edward A. Sumner, Jr., lives in Paris, where he looks after the European affairs of the business left him by his father, "The American Radiator Company." He married Ernestine Tappey and has no children. His sister, Anna Chickering, married Louis Antoine Daubigny D'Englebronner and has one daughter.

Thus there are only two representatives of the Chickering-Alleyne family in the fifth generation, John Sumner Fernald of Concord, Massachusetts, born in 1910, and Dorothy D'Englebronner, who lives at "Clevehurst," the country house belonging to her father and mother at Weybridge on the River Thames in Surrey, about twenty miles from London. After one hundred and twenty years the fifth generation of the family has come back to its original number, two persons, — a young lad and one small girl, who is named after her great-great-grandmother, Dorothy Alleyne D'Englebronner.

I hope it has not been wearisome for you to listen to these memorials of people who once lived here. An old resident of a town, in going about, sometimes looks at the houses he passes by, and calls to memory the different persons who, in his own knowledge, have lived in these habitations. As you have heard, there are various Chickering-Alleyne houses still extant here. If you include the birthplace of Jabez Chickering, there are three parsonage houses, — the old parsonage at Norwood; the present rectory of St. Paul's Church in Court Street, where Jabez and his family lived in the days of their prosperity; and the other rectory

in Cedar Street, Oakdale, which was the gift of his eldest daughter in her old age, when she had outlived all of her family. The fine old house in East Street which stands back from the road, with its broad lawn and great spreading spruce tree, was long the home of Horatio Chickering and his sisters. The attractive house and estate in the upper village, just beyond the common, is the place where the William Chickerings lived up to the end of their lives. "Mill Cottage," the home of William J. Adams and his young family, has been moved away from its trees and encircling garden, but still stands in East Dedham, bereft of all its former beauty. The house at the quiet end of River Place, where the Sumners lived and died, still avoids the noisy, hurrying motor-cars of the present generation.

There are also in Dedham two other, let us hope permanent, memorials of this family, viz.: the Church of the Good Shepherd in Oakdale Square, built in 1876 by Mrs. Chickering in memory of her husband; and last of all, the Rest House for tired women and for convalescents, near the Norwood line, which, in memory of Hannah Balch, is called "Chickering House." Jabez Chickering, himself, lies in an unknown grave in the Middle West, which his son Jabez did not discover, but lost his own right of burial in the attempt to do so.

In the old village cemetery, the mortal remains of the sons and daughters of Jabez Chickering, together with all their husbands and wives, and many of their grandchildren, rest side by side, in one generous enclosure. There are twenty-three in all, and in the midst of them is the grave of Dorothy Deborah Forster Alleyne Chickering, with this sweet inscription over it:

"Her children rise up and call her blessed."

It might be interesting to add here briefly something about the English family of Alleyne. The Dedham Chickerings, up to the present time, have kept up a connection with their English cousins, by letters, and by mutual visits on both sides. John Gay Newton Alleyne, the grandfather of the present baronet, was the warden of Dulwich College, which Edward Alleyne, the founder, desired to have under the management of one of the family whenever it was possible. The present Sir John Meynell Alleyne and his brother, Reynold, are both naval officers. John was a young lieutenant on the war vessel "The Vindictive" when she performed the successful

feat of stopping up the harbour of Zeebrugge. He was wounded in the encounter and left for dead on the deck; but recovered, and has been advanced to the rank of Commander, R. N. He was married a year or two ago in London, and there was in the illustrated papers a picture of him and his bride coming out of St. George's, Hanover Square; and the smiling up-to-date faces of these two might remind us of the young faces of Jabez and seventeen-years-old Dorothy at their wedding here so long ago. There is a portrait of Sir Reynold Alleyne, the second baronet, at "Chevin," the country place of the Alleynes, near Belper in Derbyshire; and there are portraits of some of the family of the first baronet in Brookline, Massachusetts. A good many facts about the Alleyne family were given to me by Miss Sarah Phillips Beck, whose mother was Sarah Alleyne, the sister of Dorothy Deborah. Miss Beck had known well all the Alleynes who lived here. She possessed, in her house at Cambridge, Alleyne portraits, books, furniture, and beautiful old silver and china, some of which were bought back by the family at the sale of the Chickering effects at Dedham. These Alleyne things now belong to her niece, Miss Edith D. Beck of Brookline.

I should like to add also, in closing, a few words about the other ancient Chickering house still standing in what was once the South Parish of Dedham. This Norwood house, the home of Rev. Thomas Balch and Rev. Jabez Chickering, has been removed from its former site, and sadly dismembered; but it still bears traces of its former dignity. It was the cradle of other Chickerings about whom *much* could be said.

Five continuous generations of Congregational ministers have sprung from this house, which a later incumbent of the parish called, many years after, "the home of Madame Chickering." She was Hannah Balch, the daughter of the first Norwood minister. Her husband died in 1812, but she lived on for twenty-five years longer in the house in which she was born. In 1836, Rev. Calvin Durpee, in a parish memorial sermon, says of her: "Mrs. Chickering still survives, and though in her eighty-first year, and broken down with the infirmities of age, enjoys comfortable health."

There are some interesting pictures of the house which belonged to her and to her father, and also a picture of herself. She lived to be old, but seemed, in her spirit, to grow younger and more beautiful every year she lived. Look at her miniature, painted in her

old age, and you will see what I mean. It is not only the refinement, but the intelligence, the vitality, and the keen sense of humour which appear in the clear eyes, and the lovely dimples, and the mocking smile of this dear old face, which make the picture so fascinating. *She* was a mother, not only of all the Alleyne-Chickerings mentioned in this paper, but also of all the other Norwood Chickerings, some of whom have won distinction in the world.

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